An Fortishmon's Impressions of Our Country. The latest, and, in some respects, the most competent and enreful observer of American manners and institutions is Sir Grouge CAMPnear, at present a member of Parliament for the Kirkaldy Burghs, and previously well known in the bigher posts of the Indian Administration. It was his official experience in the management of colored races which led him to investigate the condition of our negro popu-lation, and the specific object of his journey is sed in the title of his volume, White and Etack (Worthingtons). But although his substantial givennings are confined to the field to which he brought the knowledge of an expert, viz.: the status of the emanciputed race in Virginia, the Carolinus and Georgia, his remarks also on what becaw in a rapid run through the Middle and some of the Western States, though they are not conspicuous for acuteness or suggestiveness, will be likely to please by their uncommonly genial and appreciative tone. It will be interesting to glance at some of his notes on our native manners and custome, in which he is happily distinguished from Mr. Trollope by a freedom from insular prejudice to point out some of the curious misconceptions in his account of our political structure and tendencies, in which he is un-favorably contrasted with Mr. R. W. Dale—and review briefly his painstaking and really fruitful inquiries, directed and enlightened as they were by a thorough acquaintance with the questions involved, into the circumstances and prospects of the blacks in the Southern States.

As to the description of the Americans, penned

some years ago by Mr. Anthony Trollope in his brisk and popular manner. Sir George Camppell pronounces it a carleature, which does us the grossest injustice. "The novelist seems," says our author. "to make the worst of everything; most of the American ways and institutions he condemns to, I think, an unfair degree; and you may imagine the spirit in which he spoke when I mention that, writing in the latter part of the great civil war, he inveighed, in language the most scathing, against all who would do anything so mad and foolish as to emancipate the slaves." To 8 r George Campbell the only wonder is that after all that has passed, the feeling of American's toward England is so good as it in fact is. 'hat there exists a very kindly disposition or our part he had abundant evidence, and he thinks the misunderstanding which prevents our countrymen from feeling themselves at their ease in England almost entirely due to ignorance and prejudice on the part of the English people. "This. says our author "should be cured; we should welcome them more than we do; and I would very much urge on all of you who can make it out to go and see for yourselves in America what kind of people they are. You would very soon find that you are not among foreigners there, but among a people with whom you could very readily make yourselves at home." He mentions that the cost of travelling in America, except for persons who require private dining rooms and accommodations for servants, is not excessive," while the comforts are "considerable." He adds that, whatever may be said of the hotels, regarded as places for permanent residence, they are very convenient for the passing traveller, and the "kindness of American friends to whom one is introduced is un-

On these and cognate points Sir George Campbell dilates at length in a chapter headed "Characteristics of the American People," and to which the reader naturally turns with a certain curiosity. By the "real Americans," he tells us, he means those born and bred in the country, as distinguished from the foreign element, and we infer from some of his remarks that he understands the genuine Yankee to require further credentials in the shape of descent from colonial stock. As to the so-called Yankee type, our author found it by no means easy to differentiate. "In somethings, no doubt," he writes, "there are peculiarities which make them unlike us, but in very many other things they are like us." It seemed to him, further, that after getting over the first surface differences the points of identity strike you as much more numerous and prominent than the points of contrast. He refers, for expoints of ample, to the much-quoted Yankeelsms, which are supposed to offer fair specimens pf the American speech and breeding, "But he says, "when I went there, was that the idiosyncrasies of language and behavior which had Been held out to us, in that there is of American peculiarity." As rerards our idiom especially, the author considers the language spoken by the body of the people a little better than that used in any county In England. In many parts of the States he rould not distinguish the speech of laboring men from that of tolerably educated persons in the British Islands. "I might have been in foutt," he adds, "what particular snire such a one came from, but if he did not happen to light lew transatiantic phrases, I should not anve known he was not a Britisher." On the other hand, Sir George Campbell constantly found that when he met indies of the more well-to-do classes, the Yankee peculiarties came out conspicuously. Elsewhere as notes as "a curious thing" that the "only scople who talk very American indeed, are the sigher class of people, and especially the ladies -the sort of fine ladies one sees in loreign hotels on the Continent of Europe." There is, probaa dash of truth in the explanation offered of his phenomenon, viz.: that these well-dressed expounders of Yankee ways and idioms are the sidest Americans, who have brought down most completely the provincial peculiarities which they carried with them from certain parts of Old England, or established among themselves in the early days of colonial settlement. It may well be, our author thinks, that these specific traits have been handed down among the richer or more stable strata of society, whereas, among the less fortunate and more fluctuating strata, intermixed, as they have been, with new accessions from abroad, the language has as sumed a sort of cosmopolitan English char-

and manners." Compared with the other sex. they seemed to have " relatively little of the Yankee about them." Here the writer repeats a story told by a Scotch friend of his, the present member for Paisley, who lately made a tour in the United States, and when he got to Chicago was auxious to see a typical American, with his sloucked hat, big boots, belt with revolvers stuck in it, and so on. He could not meet with one for a long time. At last he chanced upon a man who exactly came up to his idea, and, entering into conversation, asked, Have you been long here?" I'm just a mouth fra Ginnea." Ad-ABSWer. verting to Mr. Trollope's denunciation of " the lower class of American men, as rude and barbarous in the extreme," Sir George Campbell can only say that he found them quite the contrury. Whether they have been radically reformed by the English novelist's criticism be cannot say; but it is now the case that, conduct, they are exceedingly quiet and ordarly, and only spit to a moderate extent." points out in fact, that, as regards amoking in public rooms and vehicles, the American rules are much more strict than are the English. Another thing that particularly struck our visitor was the singularly well ordered character of our political meetings, which, indeed, seemed to him to trench upon the verge of dulness. Unlike Englishmen our countryien seldem interrupt a speaker, but him say out his say without the smallest himdrance, Lowever distasteful his ideas may be to " The difference of demeaner i illustrated by an anecdote of an American politician, whom the author met, and who, it seems had just come from a political meeting in a country town. "How did you get on?" asked the travelier. "Oh," he replied, "exceedingly weil ; I gave them three solid hours of it, and they were as quict as if they had been in church." On the whole. Bir George Campbell's impres s on of the Aszericans was this, that in point of energy and enterprise, they are rather above the average Englishman, but not above the av-

As to the men, our author " liked their style

erage Scotchman-about, he would sayrequal to an average Scotchman.

Our Scotch traveller points out a remarkable feature in the American meals, to wit, that peo-ple drink at such times no alcoholic liquors : 'it seems," he says, "to be contrary to their habits, one might almost add to their notion of good morals and good manners, to do so-in public at least." As regards the seasons and circumstances of wine and liquor drinking, there is no doubt that considerable difference exists between English customs and our own. In a large American hotel, as Sir George Campbell observes, you will very possibly see but few taking anything stronger than ten and coffee with their food. Those who are acquainted, however, with the statistics of whiskey consumption, know how widely remote from the truth is our author's awarning inference, and the records of our Custom Houses show who large amounts of foreign wine are used at private tables. Our traveller had heard, it appears, that while our countrymen are abstinent enough at meals, they drink before and afterward, at the bars, but he was surprised to find how little frequented these bars are." He assures us that "if you want first-rate American drinks you must go to the cafes on the Paris Boulevards, for you wont get them in America. That is our author's experience, but he had not visited San Francisco, or travelled on the Mississippi River, in the better grade of steamboats. Among the people at large in the Atlantic States the public and open drinking was at all events less than he would have seen in England, and if a good deal was consumed, it was done in a more decent way. Certainly he saw much less drunkenness, and this, he was disposed to think, might be due to the climate. He was toki that whereas in Scotland some per sons with strong constitutions drink a great deal of whiskey all their lives, and die in their beds at eighty, a man cannot possibly do that kind of thing in America. Thus, he was led to believe, necessity bogets among us a certain moderation. At all events he encountered no where in America the state of things said to prevail in some English places, where a large proportion of some classes are so drunk upon a Sunday that they take Monday to recover, and don't return to work till Tuesday.

Sir George Campbell tells his readers that if they would frame an idea of the general state of society which exists in America they may get at it in this way, viz.; Let them imagine that all the country gentlemen in England, with all their wives and families, were killed off, and that the farmers were become the owners of the land which they now till. You would then have something which could hardly be distinguished from America. American towns are very much like English towns in their social adjustments. but the country gentleman element is altogether wanting. On the other hand, the plutocrats or moneyed people are quite as strong in America as in England perhaps stronger-that is socially. and in everything not regulated by the first principles of the American Constitution and political system. In a word, our author's observations led him to conclude that among us the rich people rule the press and the press rules the country.

Our Scotch traveller shows a wholesome will ingness to puncture one absurd idea current in English society, and which such books as Mr. Hepworth Dixon's have encouraged: namely, that the drift of American civilization is to discountenance marriage, and that the original English stock is dying out. Sir George Campbell points out that the peculiar sects of which English bookmakers say so much constitute but a drop among the population. In the course of his somewhat extended travels, he saw not a member of any one of them, and the general impression left upon his mind was that Americans marry earlier and trust more to their wits to support a household than do Englishmen; that they have large and rapidly expanding families, just as their lish kinsmen have, and that there is not the least danger that the native American popula tion will become extinct. Another respect in which he thinks Mr. Trollope and other British tourists have slandered our people is in the odious character they attribute to the average middle-class woman of America. They depict her, we are told, as a kind of hideous Jezebel, who invades tramway cars and other public places, turns men out of their seats in the mos peremptory fashion, and asserts women's rights with the most cynical disregard to the rights of unhappy males. Now, as a matter of fact, our traveller remarked that where a car was crowded, men would generally yield seats to women. itterature, as Yankeelsms, are not samples in instantial to the Metropolitan Railway in any proper sense, but really exhaust almost all London, but he never saw anything more than this. On the contrary, it seemed to him that the more purely and distinctively American types among our countrywomen "those who are not necustomed to spend oney in an estentatious way in Europe, and to overdress and overpeacock there"-were very nice people indeed. Seen at home, the American wirls appeared to him amone the most attractive of their sex, though they were certainly more independent than young English women are allowed to be. They think it a reproach, our author writes, if they cannot be trusted is go alone with a young man either to the church

> When we pass to our Scotch traveller's remarks on political, religious, and econo matters, we find a good deal of hasty and erroneous generalization. We are the less prepared for such defective treatment because th uthor seems to have busied himself in collecting statistics, and has gone so far as to print in an appendix the Constitutions of several States. The fact that whenever documents of this kind are wanting, he goes very wide of the mark, implies that the acquaintances whose statements he relies were singularly illinformed. Take, for instance, his assertio that "the Catholies do not make progress." for the reason, apparently, that "their religion is not suited to the genius of the American people." A very siender acquaint-ance with data accessible in any Encyclopardia would have sufficed to correct the writer's misconception on this point. It is strange ndeed, that such a blunder was not rectified at Washington, where Sir George Campbell was well received by Mr. Hayes and several officers of the Cabinet. The Scotch tourist might easily have been enlightened as to the growth and prospects of Catholicism in America by the present Secretary of the Navy, whose grave apprehensions were set forth, not long ago, in an easay on the Papacy and the Civil Power. Should the present volume reach a second edition, it may be well to inform English readers in a note that the expansion of the Catholic religion in our country, both as regards the number of adherents and the amount of church property, has altogether outstripped the progress of any other creed or sect. We incline to think, however, that the chapter on the religious aspects of America should be either

or theatre, but he will not say whether he deems

the resultant state of things better or worse

ipon the whole, than the English system

excised or entirely rewritten. Sir George Campbell discriminates more ac curately than most English observers between he specific functions intrusted to the Federal Congress and the powers reserved to the constituent States. He points out another capital distinction between the British and American systems, in the independence of the Federal Supreme Court, which, as the expounder of a written Constitution, may virtually set aside an act of Congress. He perceives, too, that there is no method of enforcing a judgment against a State, a fact which the Mississippi repudiation should have made familiar to British investors. He is alive, also, to another momentous differ ence, viz., that in this country the Executive is not directly and normally accountable to the Legislature. So far our author's observations are just enough; but when he comes to define the questions which divide the great political factions, and to mark the characteristic tendencies of parties, he is strangely at fault. Thus he "fasted," we are told, cans and Democrats with English Liberals and Conservatives." It would have been a marvel, certainly, had he succeeded. He goes on to say that at one time parties were "a good deal ranged on the question of centralization versus States' rights, the Republicans representing

mont." That is true enough, but the author spoils his explanation by adding, "that question has been fought out and settled, and it has nearly ceased to have practical importance." It is obvious that so long as a written instrument embodying express concessions continues to have validity, the question of its loose or rigorous interpretation must always be of supreme moment, and especially at epochs like the present, when centralizing forces have acquired abnormal impetus, must command the most vigilant attention on the part of the statesman and patriot. It will be a dark day for the American people when the jealous maintenance of State rights shall have no practical significance. It would seem, by the way, that Sir George Campbell has never heard of the doctrine of "implied powers," which has provoked such vehement conflict in the past and which, it may be hoped, will encounter in the future no less steadfast opposition.

Our author shares the normal British incapacity to understand the term "caucus," which he obviously confounds with our primary elections. Among other errors may be noted the statement that "Members of the Senate (sic) hold office for four or six years," which of course is incorrect, whether the Federal or State Scuate be contemplated. Again. our author says that Governors of States are elected for fixed periods of four or two years, whereas he need have gone no fur ther for a different term than to the State of New Jersey. He seems scarcely to have heard of Edward Livingstone's logistic performance, for he writes, "something has been done in a codifying direction by New York, and I rather think something in Louisiana." Our Scotch courist also was assured that there are no representative bodies in American counties, and that throughout the Northern States all Important matters are decided by the citizens at large in town meeting assembled, "much as in an cient Greece."

Against these and other slips it is only fair o set some neute reflections, as, for instance the author's dissent from a notion spread abroad by interested persons, that none of the best men in the States will have anything to do with politics. This may be true, he thinks, as regards a good many plutocrats in New York and elsewhere, and he might have added, a few New England dilettanti; but it seemed to him that the great majority of the best Americans, while disciniming the character of politicians in the discreditable wire-pulling sense, take quite as much interest in politics as Englishmen do. Indeed, so far from the mass of educated people avoiding public life, he observed an extraordinary craving for office, and that, too, although he salaries are not large.

our farming population is the backbone of the nation, but he seems quite unaware how considerably the number of landowners is exseded in other countries. France, for exam ple, has about twice as many agricultural proprietors, and the excess in Russia is much larger. On the other hand, our author makes some pertinent and useful suggestions re lating to immigration and investment. His views on the former head may be summed up in three sentences. Were he a young man, for nstance, with a moderate patrimony, he might go and look about him in America." but he would not invest his means there rashly he would " let the question of settlement hinge on temperament, and a choice between the safety and ease which such a man would enjoy in his own country, or the adventure and chance of making his mark, which he might secure in America." If he were, however, well educated farm laborer, with a large family or an unencumbered cultivator, or a young maid servant, without special ties at home then," he continues, "I would certainly go. So, too, were he a young mechanic, or mill worker, he would take the first favorable opportunity of migration, and accept his chance for better or worse. But, as regards men of any other class, he would not advise them to emigrate unless they feel a very strong vocation for what he terms the adventure," meaning apparently the elasticity and fluctuation of American life. "Cierks." h tninks, "professional men, shopkeepers, elderly mechanics, and others of the working classes, without a special engagement in America, may generally, with greater advantage, stay at home." So much for emigration-now as to the investment of capital in America by those who do not emigrate. Our author points out that on equal security, the difference in the way of interest is not now very great. Railway shares he views with natural suspicion, and a to bonds and mortgages, he concludes, after some inquiry, that if a man with a good deal of money and a good knowledge of business de voted himself to the subject, he might place his funds well enough in such channels, but it is not to be done by the ordinary investor, and he intimates that reliance on "a friend in Amerca" is not justified by experience.

discussion of general politics will be found our author's study of the relations existing, or foreshadowed, between the black and white races in the Southern States. Here, it will be borne in mind, he encountered a state of things ninost wholly anomalous in English speaking countries. For, if we except the recent experinent in the Cape Colony, no political representation has been allowed to colored races in British possessions. In order to compass the broadest and most authentie information our raveller visited a great number of Southern contismen, and discussed with them the early us aspects of the situation; while, on the other hand he conversed with a multitude of negroes in their homes, and in their fleids, in factories, in churches, and in political meetings. The questions which he set himself to solve referred to the character and capacity of the negro, the utility of the blacks as an agricultural population, and the effect on Southern politics which has followed, or is likely to follow the extension of the suffrage to the colored race. This, so we have said, was the specific object of our author's visit, and his opinions on these topics carry with them a good deal of weight.

Much more trustworthy and useful than his

He found that while the negro race, now in America, may be loosely described as a civilized. Christian, English-speaking people. there is a section of the country where the lescription must be qualified. He refers to the broad belt fringing the ocean front of the South Atlantic States, where the black population is unusually dense, where its native customs and dispositions exhibit much persistency, and where even its language is still, in some degree, a sort of pigeou or negre English. Here, of course, the characteristic social and indus trial traits of the blacks may be most easily recognized. As to their immorality, and wan of family affection, Sir George Campbell does not think the current strictures much exaggerated. He obtained abundant testimony regarding the laxity of their marital arrange ments, and heard many authentic stories of children who have 'deserted or neglected their parents in a shocking way. He points out. lowever, that the Aryan conception of the family has scarcely had time to plant itself among the American negroes, and that their not remote progenitors lived for centuries under the polygamistic systems prevailing in Africa. Moreover, under the institutions of slavery, it was impossible for the idea of the onogamic family and the sentiments evolved from it, to acquire a firm lodgment, and they are really novelties to the negro, only dating from his emancipation. So too, with the inreterate propensity to theft ascribed to the black race-this our author deems a survival of the childish want of respect for property in certain things engendered in slavery times He reminds us that If a child is caught taking a spoonful of jam from its mother's stores, the act is scarcely pronounced a theft, and, in like manner, he conceives a slave would reason thus: "This chicken is my master's; so am I. Now, it I catch and eatthis chicken, I take noth ing from my master, for the fowl, whether in the coop or in my stomach, is still his."

Excluding mulattoes, and looking to the capacties of the negro proper, our author's inquiries among those engaged in the education of the race led him to conclude that, while the States' rights, the Republicans representing younger children are as quick and bright as this direction they have unquestionably in with merchandise, which, as they were led to what might be called the imperialist senti-

in some degree, as they get older. Of course there has not been time to see much of negro education on a large scale, but he thinks the general direction of experience is that just mentioned, viz., that, on the whole, the blacks are left behind, though not very far behind. When he reverted to such a test as practical success in life, he found appearances still less favorable. He continually asked whether any individuals among the blacks had come to the front and achieved success in industrial pursuits, In commerce, or in the professions, but he could not learn that any had. I have not been able, he says, to hear of a successful negro shopkeeper, nor of a single Southern black that has risen in the mercantile world higher than an apple stall in the market. Certain vocations they were observed to monopolize throughout the Union-those of waiter, for instance, barber, and, in some outhern ports, ship caulker, but our author met with very few negro lawyers, and no doctors. On the other hand, he saw plenty of colored Methodist preachers, but he had noticed elsewhere, he tells us, how ready people are to intrust the care of their souls to unsafe counsellors and how much less confiding they are in the matter of their bodies. Finally, he notes with some surprise that although the negroes had for years maintained the upper hand in some of the Southern States, none of the full-blooded blacks had risen to controlling influence over their own race by the process of natural selection which has raised men to greatness in barbarous and Oriental countries. Still more disappointing than these shortcomings to the friends of the black race is the "failure of the negroes as superior artisans, and in all handiwork that requires accuracy and care." A man who will do his carpentry well up to a certain point will not fit the pieces accurately; and in factories which employ black labor they do not rise to the higher posts. So, too, in machine shops the blacks do the manual labor, but are careely trusted to work engines. "Perhaps a negro might learn to work the engine," said an employer, "but I never could be sure that he would not go to sleep on the top of it." There seemed to be however, a general concurrence of opinion that the blacks make admirable laborers when they are under sufficient supervision. On the whole, therefore, Sir George Campbell was led to the conclusion that the Southern blacks will be practically circumscribed within the lines of work to which they were confined under the slavery regime. That is to say, they will continue to constitute the laboring proletariat of the Gulf States, and may be practically neglected as a disturbing factor in other fields of energy. Our author's view of their prospects is worth citing, considering his wide experience Sir George Campbell says, truly enough, that of peasant cultivators under other conditions Supposing things to settle down peaceably. he writes, "I go so far as to say that, though nothing is perfect in this world, the American blacks are in a fair way of becoming a comfortable, well-to-do population to a degree found in very few countries; a condition which may compare very favorably not only with the Indian rvot, the Russian moujik, or the Irish tenant farmer, but also with the Dorsetsbire laborer. As to the complications of the political cituation in the Gulf States, Sir George Campbell brought away some clear ideas, which, however, will be found more novel by English readers than by ourselves. We would merely direct attention to one point raised by our author, and which seems to us to evince insight into the possible encrosedments upon the Fifteenth Amendment. Our traveller per ceived that, although the State Legislatures are forbidden to discriminate, by reason of race. color, or previous condition of servitude, there are several legal measures by which they might in practice go far toward disfranchising the blacks. They might establish a property qualifleation, such as formerly existed in the State of New York, and this would cut off at a blow a very large proportion of the colored laborers. Or they might compass the same end by introducing an educational test, such as exists to-day in the State of Massachusetts. Nor is there any doubt that the colored constituency will be sensibly curtailed by a provision inserted in the new Constitution of one of the Southern States, and by which all who are convicted of crime are permanently disfranchised, unless the Governor remits the sontence. It is obvious that where the prison populations are

> Quatrefoges on the Human Species Nothing could well be more timely than the latest contribution to Appletons' International Scientific Series. This volume, entitled The Human Species, by A. DE QUATREFAGES, and expounding the views entertained by that wellknown French scientist regarding the origin. antiquity, and original habitation of man will be rend with Interest in connection with the great work of Haeckel, a translation of which has lately engressed so much attention. We propose to state very briefly the position of this investigator toward the Durwinian hypothesis of transmutation, as well as the general doctrinof evolution.

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M. W. H.

There are some points in Darwinism which Prof. de Quatrefages considers perfectly unas saliable. As the most important of these he names "the struggle for existence" and the process of "natural selection" which is the result of it. He can scarcely understand how these two phenomena can be doubted. They do not constitute a theory, but are facts recurring with a sort of necessity and fatality resembling the laws of the inorganic world. We may note, however, in passing, that he thinks that the word "elimination" would have more exactly expressed the consequence of struggle than does "selection." Next as to "heredity," he recognizes that this influence intervenes among boings which are free as well as among those brought up in eaptivity; that it proserves and accumulates the progress made by each gone ration in any direction; and that its final result is the production in the organism of sertain appreciable anatomical and physiological alterations. Is it possible, however, to admit that selection and heredity act equally upon that indefinable something which is connected with the radimentary intelligence and instincts of nimals? With Darwin, Prof. de Quatrefages unbesitatingly replies in the affirmative. He concedes that, with animals, as with man, all the individuals of the same species have not an equal amount of intelligence, and do not posses the same aptitudes : that, in other words certain mental instincts, like certain physical structures, are capable of modification. Up to this point, it is evident that the French scientist concurs in all that Darwin lus said on the struggle for life, the function of natural selection in securing the survival of the fittest. He disagrees, however, with the English investigator when the latter attributes to these phe nomena the power of modifying organized be ings indefinitely in a given direction, so that the direct descendants of one species may form

another species distinct from the first. The fundamental cause of the disagreement according to Prof. de Quatrefages, arises from the fact that Darwin had "formed no clear con ception of the sense which he ascribed to the word species." Later on, however, he cites from the English scientist a definition which seems clear enough, viz., "the species must be trented as an artificial combination which is necessary for convenience." He acknowledges. too, that Darwin's disciples have followed him faithfully in this direction, and that those whe use the most explicit language join their master in declaring that a species is only a kind of conventional group, similar to those which are invented for the purpose of classification, Huxley, it will be remembered, said bing ago, "I adopt the theory of Darwin under the reserve that proof should be given that physiclogical species can be produced by selective It is precisely this principlecrossing. namely, that a union of so-called species is not necessarily sterile—that Darwinians have undertaken to establish by experiment, and since their efforts were turned in , 40° N. latitude met with strange ships inden

and among animals also. It has been found possible, indeed, to preserve through more than twenty generations a hybrid which was protected from reversion and disordered variation. It is true, on the other annd, that no exeption to the so-called law of sterility has yet cen secured among mammalia, and it is, therefore, open to De Quatrefages to impugn the suffleiency of the evidence for transmutation by selective crossing. Sufficiency, of course, is matter of opinion, but we may point out that Darwin's opponents have here shifted their ground, seeing that they former, y defied him to produce a single hybrid. Darwin, of course, has not affirmed that his hypothesis has been completely developed—that in its present shape it explains everything—and that nothing is left to occupy the future inquirer. Contrariwise, he declares that the prevailing incapacity of Interbreeding among so-called species constitutes a most important problem. His latest utterance on the subject is the following: "Since species do not owe their mutual eterility to the accumulative action of natural selection, and since, on the other hand, a great number of considerations show us that they do not owe it to a creative act, we ought to admit that it has been produced incidentally during their gradual formation, and is connected with some unknown modifica-

tion of their organization." Touching the doctrine of evolution, Prof. Quatrefages confines his remarks mainly to the final stage, and, as might have been expected, refuses to accept Hacokel's derivation of man from a tailless Catarrhine ape. A scientist who believes in the immutability of species, naturally cannot admit that a Catarrhine tailless ape can be descended from a tailed Catarrhine, or in general, that a walking animal can be derived from a climbing one, much less that man can be evolved from either of the anthropoids It is true that a somewhat similar ground is taken by Vogt, who thinks even the lowest class of apos have passed the landmark (the commo ancestor) from which the different types of this family have originated and diverged. It is well to remember that Hacokel himself postulates the existence of a link between the anthro poid ape and the human species in the person of a pithosoid man, and whether the latter is supposed to descend di-rectly from a Catarrhine, or to draw his ineage from an animal which branched off earlier, say in the group of the prosimire, or even in that of the marsupials, seems to us after all, a question of detail, not affecting the essence of the evolutionary hypothesis. candid person, however, will be disposed to quarrel with Prof. Quatrefages's attitude toward the several theories of man's genealogy; for his posture is frankly that of an agnostic. To those who question him upon the problem of our origin, he does not hesitate to answer. "I do

We come now to the inquiry concerning the antiquity of the human species, and here we find our author occupying less conservative ground. While he does not handle time with Darwinian laxity, he admits that the deposits of silt in the Lake of Geneva show that we are separated by some 100,000 years even from the glacial epoch, and that the "Skovmoses," or sses of Denmark, prove man to have existed in Europe at the close of that era. He goes much further, and accepts the flint deposits discovered by M. l'Abbé Bourgois in the Department Loir-et-Cher, as imprognably establishing the existence of a miocene man belonging to the mean tertiary age. is he unwilling to believe that men may have been contemporaneous with the earliest mammalia, and thus go back as far as the secondary period. Here Prof. Quatrefages arrays him self on the side of Darwin and Huxley, against other paleontologists of high merit, who cannot understand how man alone could have resisted cataclysms sufficiently powerful to cause a complete displacement and renewal of all the beings with which he was most nearly connected. It is acknowledged on all hands, how ever, that man has witnessed the accomplishment of one of the great geological changes on the surface of the globe-that he has been contemporary with species of mammalia which had not even lived to see the commencement of the present epoch. There is, then, in Prof Quatrefages's opinion, nothing impossible in the idea that he should have survived other species of the same class, or have beheld other geological revolutions. Besides, as we have seen, he holds the existence of a miocene mar

to be in fact already demonstrated. Perhaps the most satisfactory chapter of this volume is that which deals with the original localization of the human race. The author agrees with the views of Agassiz as far as "centres of creation," or rather "centres of appear ance" are concerned, but he applies the doctrine not only to man, but to the geographical distribution of animals and plants. He does not by any means, however, ratify Agassis's division of the earth's surface into nine great regions or kingdoms, for he points out grave ethnologica and anthropological errors in the Swiss natur alist's treatment of this subject. Indeed, he seems to recognize in one passage that the facts of zoological geography point to the original tocalization of the human type in a single cen re of appearance, but inasmuch as he has placed this so far back as the middle of the terdary epoch, there is obviously room enough in the subsequent millions of years for several centres of variation corresponding to the white. he yellow, and the black branches of the human family. The primeval cradle of the race he inclines to place in Central Asia, rather than in the hypothetical submerged continent to which Hackel has given the name "Lemuria."

and which is supposed to, have disappeared peneath the Indian Ocean. Another charter in this work will be read with poculiar avidity by all persons interested in American archieology. The French savant dwells at length upon the proof recently forthcoming from Chinese annals of the extent to which the inhabitants of northwest Asia availed themselves of their contiguity to this continent. before it was known to Europeans. He refutes, as it seems to us completely, the object ions raised by Klaproth and others to the authenticity of the Chinese record, or rather o the interpretation which De Guignes gave it. These books speak of a country called Fousang, situated to the east of China, far beyond the limits of Asia, and which De Guignes did not scruple to identify with America. The country of which the Chinese writers spoke contained copper, gold, and silver, but no iron, and it is certain that this characteristic is inapplicable to Japan, while it belongs to the Pacific coast of our own continent. Moreover Pou-Sang was placed at a distance of 20,000 Li from China. Now a "Li" is equal to 486 yards, and in following the course of the Kura-Sivo current, these numbers would exactly bring us to California, where the abandoned junks were stranded. It appears that Paravey has published a fac simile of a Chinese drawing representing a llama, which seems to explain why the Chinese authors mention the horse," that did not exist in America, among the productions of Fou-Sang. It looks as it they called the Peruvian beast of burden by the name of a species resembling it in some respects, just as the Spanish conquerors termed the puma a lion, and the bison a cow. That the Chinese extended their voyages as far as Peru seems to be confirmed by a passage fro-Spanish geography, cited by Prof. Quatrefages. the inhabitants of the village of Eten, in th Department of Libertad, speak a language which is perfectly understood by the Chinese who have been brought to Peru during the last few years." Finally, according to a Japanese Encyclopædia, the Japanese were acquainted

with Fou-Sang, and with the Buddhist missions

which, according to the Chinese annals, had

left the land Ki-pin for that country toward the

close of the fifth century. This shows, at all

events, that Fou-Sang and Japan were not one

and the same, as Kiarproth insisted. To this

be added that of Gomara, who witnessed the

conquest of Mexico, and who was a contem-

porary of the expedition which followed. H

tells us that companions of Francisco Basquez de

Coronado, in sailing up the Western Sen as large

testimony, derived from Chinese sources, may

sen at sea for more than a month. Spaniards naturally concluded that they had come from Cathay or Sina. Nevertheless, these civilized nations of Asia do not seem to have founded large settlements in America, other wise they would have left more traces of their passage in the language. The inference is that the great migrations by way of the Aleutian Islands took place at a much earlier period.

A Story from the Under World There is no doubt that questions relating to social reconstruction are the most urgent topics of the time, and that they are rapidly passing from the field of abstract discussion into the sphere of practical politics. At once significant and promotive of the popular awakening to the import of such themes is their fre quent appearance in those pleasing literary forms through which ideas are easily assimilated. Within the last few weeks, for instance we have received two works of fiction which while sufficiently accredited by attractive features of plot and characterization, distinctly aim to advocate the interests of labor. One of these is the "Breton Mills." lately published by the Putnams, which effectively sets forth the hardships and the strivings, the grievances, the hopes and rights of what in our social system based as it is on the competitive principle and the dectrines of individualism, may be called the disinherited element. The book, however, to which we would at this time direct particular attention is a story of convict life in West Australia entitled Moondyne, by JOHN BOYLE

PREILLY. Boston: Pilot Publishing Company Regarded merely with a view to its artistic merits, this is a narrative which no lover of lovels should neglect to read. Whether we ook to the strange and impressive nature of the scenery portrayed, and the abnormal conditions of life studied—to the novelty of Incident and the skilful construction of plot, or to the vigorous strokes by which the persons of the ale are made to stand forth from the canvaswe cannot fail to recognize in this work a strong and captivating performance. It is true that some of the events are deeply tinged with improbability, like the discovery of a gold mine and the astonishing use made of it by the hero of the story. Such, indeed, is the virtual omnipotence of the latter's wealth, and so inscrutable the influence which he is seen to wield in England over Cabinet Ministers, that we seem, at times, to watch the adventures and achievenents of a Communist Monte Cristo. With the exception, however, of the melodramatic atmosphere which invests this personage, the narrative is pervaded with an air of verisimilitude. We do not know whether the author, as a matter of fact, has visited the penal colony in West Australia, or has made a study of British prisons, but certainly his account of convict life un-der those diverse conditions bears the marks of authenticity. What is more to our immediate purpose, his analysis of the principles which lie t the roots of the systems of confinement and transportation, is profound and fruitful, and his practical suggestions, enforced, as they are, by the experience of penal settlements, where, after a certain period of probation, the outlaws and the victims of a highly organized society are suffered to begin life anew, deserve to be closely scanned and maturely pondered. The philosophy which is wrought into the

fibres of this book, and which is everywhere

instilled into the reader's mind, now by foreible

exposition, and again by the eloquence of incident, may be summed up in a few sentences. The seed of crime, says one of the persons in the story, is in the flower of aristocracy. Such Morescence of the social world is baneful, he continues, because, while it presupposes, it by no means insures a high degree of morality in the more fortunate classes. Expediency suggested our present scheme of social distribution, and it can scarcely be disguised that the experiment is a failure. We are reminded that n a state organized on principles of abstract justice, men would not be born to luxury, or to poverty, disease, or crime. "I do not know," says the author through the mouth of one of his characters, "where or how mankind began to do the social sum wrong; but I do know-for I see that the result is appalling-that millions have evil for a heritage, as truly as an English peer has his entailed estate." It is suggested that the mischief may be bettered some extent by the spread of charity among the wealthy. The rejoinder is, that alms-giving among the rich simply postulates the abstract propriety of the poor being miserable—affirms, in other words, that poverty is unfortunate, but not wrong. "But God," says our auth never meant to send the majority of mankind into existence to exercise this charity and reigion of a few; he sent them all into the wo to be happy and virtuous, if not equal, goes on to explain that by equality he merely understands that "every generation of men should have a fair start, and let the best lives In his view, the basis of our present system is insecurity, poverty, misery, from which inexorably spring fear, ignorance, disease and crime. Under a better scheme, the owest level of existence would, at least afford sufficiency; and this, in time, would eradicate, he thinks, most of our social Of course, an objection is evils. BUCgested by the difficulty of dealing with ougenital, victous tendencies; or, to use plain language, in the happiest world there would till be persons who would steal. To which the author's answer is, that doubtiess for many enturies we should have survivals of vice and grime, but since men have been thousands of years learning to steal and lie, it might be roasonable to give them at least one thousand in

which to unlearn the lessons. Buch are some of the problems forced upon the reader's attention by this remarkable book but which are rather hinted than expounded—not so much dissected by argument as commended o our sympathies by the polynant spectacle of suffering and the winning secent of conviction.
The author seidom everlooks the limitations of his artistic purpose, and the thread of his story may be followed with engerness by those who would hear with indifference the teachings of the student and the philanthropist.

Ancient Coing.

To THE POITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Sex of July 30, we see an article headed. "Who Owns the Oldest Coin," by T. Sarony Lambert of Brooklyn, N. Y. in answer we say that we, too, have a large collec-

The Last Lend of Hay.

Between the already high packed mows Stands the last tull lead of hay; At the close of the summer day.

He gazes out on the meadows shorn. On the golden stubble field, On the waving green of the grewing corn.

Which promises bounteous yield. The oats on the hillside nod in the sun, Heavy with milks grain.
And the buckwheat bloom, with its sweet perfune.

The scent of the clover is in the sic-As the farmer gazes at read. And he places his hat on his matted hair As he humbly thanks his God.

Waits for morn and the bees again.

He sees His grace to the garnered grain. And in that to be gathered in ; In the boy on the overloaded wain. And the winnewed oats in the bin.

The patient cows in the barny and wait To ell up the shimme cans, And the farmer's wife at the open gate Brings a face as bright as her paus.

His Belle is dressed in ention. As she sits by the cows to milk;
And be smiles when he thinks that this is so, While his corn is clad in silk.

He toils all day, but his rest at night Is sweet, for the later done; And he wakes in the early morning light And is no factimes with the ann

And so he works, and working waits, With a soul kept tree from six.
This the Lord of the harvest opens His gates, And cathers lie sheaves in.

POE'S WONDERFUL INTERPRETER

The Old Elchmond Negro whom the Pcob Taught to Rectte His Lines.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: " Do you see that fine-looking old negro coming down the street, with blue coat and brass buttons, and a slight limp in his gait?" said my friend W-, as we were walking up Main street, Richmond.

'Yes,' I replied. Well, sir, that was formerly the body-servant of Edgar Allen, the gentleman who adopted We take great pleasure in the old darker here, and hardly a week passes that he does not assist at some private entertainment. Though he can neither read nor write, his memory serves him, and almost all the poetry Poe taught him he retains, and he delivers it well. You must know him."

By this time we had approached, and my friend introduced James Stirling. A fine specimen of a negro he was-tail, well-shaped, and but little bowed, though seventy winters had frosted his hair, and "tried to twist him

had frosted his hair, and "tried to twist his joints," he said. He was on his way to Zion Church, where he was deacon and trustee, and was a little late.

"But I want to introduce you to my New York friend, who is a great admirer of Massa Poe a poetry," said W—. That was enough to deter the old fellow, and without any seeming pride but all affection, he removed his hat the second time, and stood the rest of the interview uncovered. We talked long enough for meto gen his promise of an atternoon conference at Wallace's Tobacco Warchouse, where he was night watchman.

lace's Tobacco Warehouse, where he was night watchman.

My thoughts all sermon time were of the negro and the treat in store for me; and I learned from him afterward that more of the spirit of Poe than of God possessed him through his morning service.

Two o'clock found me before the long, low-warehouse, and soon the limping step of the negro sounded but a little way off. He came wiping his brow, heated more by the excitement that the occasion promised than by the weather. A quick recognition and a hasty entrance and we were alone. He seated me on a rather dilapidated stool in the second lost, and there began his tale of the poet's life. The incidents were of the common sort, of childish scrapes, outbreaks of temper, gambling, debauchery, and the end in Baltimore, the sight of which, "thank God, he (Stirling) had been spared!"

These were of no interest to me, for they were

cidents were of the common sort, of childish scrapes, outbreaks of temper, gambling, debauchery, and the end in Battimore, the sight of which, "thank God, he (Stirling) had been spared!"

These were of no interest to me, for they were out of all reason, and were unlicensed inasmuch as Poe had had bright example and kindlest discipline. But when the old nearro came to reciting Foe's lines, he threw so much fervor into them that I feit the poets spirit, and remained entranced and delighted. What a voice, and what control! The telling of "Annabel Lee" was made more pifful than you can imagine; and so were many other of the shorter poems. But "The Beils" went beyond all my idea of human power. "Massa, Poe' had told him there was no use trying to make sleigh bells, but had made him site and instent oall fire and funeral beils." And well had he studied them, and what a delight it must have been for Poe to hear him instant them, making them near or distant. With poor acoustics, still he made that old loft ring out his pleasure, his fear, or his grief, as the post had taught him to feel and to express them—unfil with dying mensure and echo he pronounced. "To the mounting and the groaning of the bells!" and burst into tears.

The "Bayen" was given in a mood of revery, until the first response of the bird, then joeulafly, then with great seriousness, and finally, exasperated to madness, the interpreter threw the box, that had served him as seat and rostrum, at the imaginary bird, and fell prostrate. His voice in the last lines weakened to a husky whisper, and his eyes wandered with the "shadow on the floot." I have seen Salvini in Civil Death," and can only instance him as an approach to that negro's abject terer and surrence.

"Givil Death," and can only instance him as an approach to that negro's abject terror and surrender.

Two nights afterward I slept in the poet's room in the old Main street mansion, where conclusively to my mind were started the thoughts that produced. The layer," and the favire was old-fashioned and heavy. The staffed raven was there "above the door;" the bust of Paliss was missing. As soon as I saw the bird in position I grasped the whole situation, and could imagine the poet watching, as he lay with his hands under his head (as was his babit), the moving curtains, the flickering could light, and the shadows. Until long past midnight I busted myself in changing the raven's nestion, trying to get his shadow on the floor, and I succeeded. Satisfied with that, I tried to sleep, but 'twas no use, every sound was magnified, and the fire bell was my only relief.

I remember that Poe, in answering certain malicious articles as to the conception of the "Raven," wrote that it was simply a mechanical effort, and that the last stanca was written first. I was convinced of the partial untruth of that statement. A stronger nerved man than Poe would have treated differently sound and shadow, and I could imagine him scarcel beyond sleep and giving his fancy roin, while the bird and the fire bell were simply the motives. What became of the negro?

We buried him in 1866, and James T. Brady, Kate Bateman, and myself paid the expenses.

GARDEN CITY'S NEW CATHEDRAL The Exterior Finished and the Crypt Ready

At Garden City, yesterday, a reporter for THE SUN found Dr. Browne, the Dean of the Cathedral, and Architect Harrison, its designer viewing that handsome structure from various distances and standpoints, and discussing anew the most original and striking details both being pleased with the coloring that time and the weather are producing in the broats work here and there, and in the copper of the

In the great church there is a forest of scalfolding, and many workmen are busy was chisels and barrows and trowels preparing to lay the marble floor, to do which will require six months' time, and carving and menidiag the interior ornamentation over head.

The famous crypt is below stnirs, directly us der the chancel. The approach to it is broken by a board partition and a door that is kept looked. A workman unlooked the door and the visitors entered. There could be no greater surprise than is felt by a stranger who lifes his foot from the dirt and debris of the unfinished chapel and with only a step places it within what is perhaps the most beautiful and certainly the most costly a seriment in the land. The the dirt and debris of the unfinished chapel and with only a step places it within what is perhaps the most beautiful, and certainly the most costly apartment in the land. The crypt is about finished. But by the delay of the persons who were to farnish the steam plots for heating the building the marble floor might have been hid and the stained wintows isserted long ago. Nearly everything close about the mausoleum is complete. A polygonal wall of delicate statuary marble, arched and filled in with panels and mullions of tracery, confronts the spectator within the enciosure, but it is easy to see hyand this, and as easy to be convined that the body of the merchant prime is not in the place. The crypt is under ground, and has the form of the chancel overhead, except that instead of reaching out into the staile of the main body of the church as the chancel over finite in shortened, and the curving sides of the chancel are rounded together and made to form a thirteen-sidet polygon. Upon the earth, concrete has been faild, and gloss intervents between that and the columns of the crypt. These glass is also used to ing the back of the marble and the top of it has a the harmonian. form a thirteen-sidet polyagon. Upon concrete has been inid, and ghoss inter tween that and the columns of the cry glass is also used to line the back of it and the top of it also, so that no changet to the delicate stone to stain it something new in building. Therety you can be a such as Kilkenny, Napoleon, Sie Lisben, Languedee, and Verd Antit flory will be of white and black marbidiass. The surcophagi are not yet attue representing the Angel of the lition will be placed on the annulus objects the entrance, the arms of the of section will be placed on the financiary of the surcophagi and colored portraying suitable scenes from tales, will fill the seven or each frames, and, like all the other panes, will fill the seven or captured on the manulus of the surcophagi, and colored portraying suitable scenes from tales, will fill the seven or each frames, and, like all the other panes, will fill the seven or each frames, and, like all the other panes, will fill the seven or each frames, and colored portraying the colored portraying are cooled glass. At preswindow frames are closed only is the solution and colored paper in the colored gain casy according to the surface of the crypt a man and a witered without molestation, and another who deep up in a waren based to tered without molestation, and another who drew up in a wagen leased. The reporter was informed that some ore are there every day, and manufactured that some ore series and the source of the source ors are there every day, and many assemitted.

In the village the reporter was tool that Julge Hitton has been to Gurden City there or four times only since Mr. Stewart's death, but has Mrs. Stewart is a more frequent visiter has said that she was visibly affected with a she was shown into the great massionin met many days ago. A resident of Garden city sold has as pointed out a rangued looking weeting ash free near the church, that if was the city has been act the church, that if was the city has been and the church, of the 75,000 that Mr. Stewart planted on that truet. It was made a present of time, Before he died he sized beneath than temarked to a companion. This premarks my burial place. It is by further correct finds or crypt of all the trees in the cathedral grounds.

crypt of all the trees in the cathed an all

Queer Spriling Post Office clocks are after put to their wits. Post Office clocks are after put lather will rinks to decapier the engreeinshood of some reading of the control of the reading of the control Orange Counts Special Countries Maryland Research Countries Paris of Passes Posician for Passes